

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

ENGLAND WANTS WAR.

Austria Cannot Be Trusted as an Ally.

THE INSURRECTION IN ROUMELIA.

Anxiety Regarding Russian Privateers.

ADDRESS FROM THE POPE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 27, 1878.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says it is not yet known whether the British government will accept the new formula, viz.:—That the Congress shall consider the treaties of 1856 and 1871 in relation to the Treaty of San Stefano. The British Cabinet does not insist on any particular form of words, but merely demands that Russia should in some way formally recognize the supremacy of Europe relative to the Eastern question.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

The truth is that the discussions about the formula cover more important matters. One issue out of the present complications consists in undoing much of Russia's work and giving the rest a European instead of a specifically Russian character. Another consists in what is called the principle of equivalence or compensation to the Powers for Russia's acquisitions. The latter solution is the one Russia desires, while Great Britain seems resolved to insist upon the former. Prince Gortschakoff is decidedly better.

WHAT DELAY MEANS.

The leading editorial in yesterday's *Times*, referring to the statement in the despatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent that Austria is said to be advancing toward a solution on the basis of the other Powers taking suitable compensation for the increased influence of Russia, says:—"The solution of taking suitable compensation means, of course, that Turkey should be further deplored to satisfy the territorial needs of its neighbors. Thus the battle that may now be fought over one crippled Power may be the day after be fought over three."

AT WHOM EXPENSE?

"England may fight on what it feels is just cause, yet, after spending more than we can spare of our treasure and blood, we may find ourselves filling a ditch over which others walk quietly to the common goal of their aspirations. Europe, of course, now smiles upon us, cheers us on and proposes in our eyes the laurel wreath which is to reward our first successes. It would be more to the purpose if we were not left alone to vindicate the treaties and fight the battles of Europe."

ONE OF THOSE "AWFUL" CRUISEURS.

The newspapers of Madrid state that England is holding a Spanish torpedo boat, which she refuses to restore despite several applications.

IS IT THE INSURANCE MEN?

A scare caused by the Russian declarations of privateering is reported as having a depressing influence on British shipping interests on the Continent. The *Standard* says:—"At Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen merchants, in cases when a voyage of any length is anticipated, are reluctant to consign their goods on ships flying the British flag."

THE BUBBLE BURSTS.

The *Standard's* Rome correspondent gives the names of four American vessels which he says have been chartered by the Russian engineers who were in Rome, as follows:—*Charlottown*, *Freedom*, *Hawk* and *Stimrock*. No American vessels of these names engaged in the shipping trade in the Levant can be discovered.

NO REASSURING LIGHT.

The London newspapers take a discouraging view of the course of the political negotiations. They claim to see in Austria's changing attitude a desire to walk in hopeful silence to see in what manner she may profit by the calamities and weaknesses of the contestants.

AUSTRIA CANNOT BE TRUSTED.

The *Daily News* says:—"It is time to give up all illusion respecting Austria's effective interference in the present crisis. Her government has long ago made military preparations on the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina in anticipation of war between England and Russia, and will watch its development, get what it can and congratulate itself on having done so without fighting. It will be glad if we help its designs, but will owe us no thanks."

ON GOOD TERMS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says, in confirmation of the foregoing utterances, that notwithstanding the various denials it is maintained that the Austro-Russian negotiations at St. Petersburg are proceeding favorably, and that the chief objections of Austria against the peace of San Stefano have met with due consideration.

A DANGER NOW PAST.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* in its issue yesterday says:—"We have to thank the intelligence published by some London newspapers respecting the state of the negotiations relates to a phase now past. At present it is improbable that England will renew her opposition in a matter of phraseology. If reconciliation is sincerely desired, let the Cabinets sit at what is calculated to draw them closer together, not bring forward irritating propositions."

A BROAD BASIS.

"There is now no doubt Russia accepts the broadest possible basis for the programme of the Congress. That she does not dream of declining any kind of discussion is proved by Prince Gortschakoff's circular. Should the Congress meet it will be able to deal with all the questions created by events in the East."

MOST OPPORTUNE.

"It now appears that Lord Salisbury recognizes the opportuneness of an exchange of views previous to the meeting of the Congress regarding the possibility of an understanding being reached, and the St. Petersburg Cabinet shares in that opinion."

WHY ENGLAND REFUSES.

A special despatch on the English objections to the German form of invitation to the Congress. The despatch says:—"The proposed form, the British government says, expresses an assumption that the treaties of 1856 and 1871 are already modified by the results of the war. England insists, on the contrary, that the necessity of superseding or amending those treaties is not to be assumed in advance in a way which might prejudice the negotiations."

WE ALL WANT TO FIGHT, ETC.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, has issued a general order conveying to the army the expression of the queen's high appreciation of the patriotic and soldier-like spirit displayed by the reserves by the very satisfactory manner in which they have responded to the call for mobilization. There are only twenty-five absentees from

the army reserve who belong to the metropolis, and of these some are invalids.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs as follows:—"It is evident that the present unsatisfactory state of things between Russia and England is due more to feelings of mistrust and jealousy than to any other cause. Unfortunately the negotiations do not advance as quickly as the armaments."

IMPATIENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Times*, referring to the election for a member of Parliament at Tamworth, on Wednesday last, when the liberal candidate was chosen by 490 majority over his conservative competitor, says:—"The remarkable verdict against the conservative candidate cannot be explained away." The *Times* adds:—"The truth is that there is some growing impatience of the objections which, rightly or wrongly, the British government are supposed to be raising to the Congress."

LOOKS LIKE A QUIBBLE.

"The distinction between the two formulas—the one, to which England objected, suggesting that the Congress should consider the changes to be introduced into the treaties of 1856 and 1871 in consequence of recent events, and the other, which it is thought will be more acceptable, that the Powers meet to consider the treaties of 1856 and 1871 in relation to the Treaty of San Stefano—seems too shadowy to be grasped by undiplomatic minds."

AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

The *Agence Havas*, of St. Petersburg, confirms the report that England and Russia have agreed that a direct exchange of views should precede the Congress. Austria, Germany and Italy also favor this course and have invited England to state her views. Notwithstanding this statement the London papers take a discouraging view of the situation.

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Russian authorities have decided to abandon the intention of sending a number of officers and men to attend worship in the Greek churches of Constantinople on Sunday next.

CONSULTING THE PRIESTS.

The extreme Mussulman party has asked the Sherief of Mecca and the Mufti of Tunis and Morocco whether Turkey should join England in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. The Muftis replied in the affirmative and the Sherief promised to submit the question to the Council in the event of the outbreak of hostilities.

HE WILL REMAIN.

It is denied that the Grand Duke Nicholas will leave San Stefano.

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

Official information has reached Paris that General Todleben has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces south of the Danube.

THE ROUMELIAN INSURRECTION.

Yassa and Tekk Pachas will leave Constantinople on Saturday for the scene of the insurrection in the Rhodope Mountains in the capacity of Turkish Commissioners. The insurgents are well armed and are provided with an abundance of ammunition. They occupy impregnable positions. HONORS OF A RAVAGED COUNTRY.

The Mussulman insurgents are approaching Philippopolis and driving the Bulgarians before them. The spread of the insurrection causes much disquietude even in Adrianople. Some soldiers have been assassinated there.

INTERVENTION ASKED.

A deputation of the Mussulman inhabitants of Roumelia waited upon Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador to the Porte, yesterday, and begged him to telegraph to his government to urge European intervention to put an end to the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians.

GOSPEL FROM THE GOLDEN HORN.

Baker Pacha has arrived at Constantinople. Suleiman Pacha has been permitted to reside at his own house. There is a great reaction in his favor, although he is still under arrest. Seditious meetings are held nightly, and a popular rising is feared. Ek-Sultani Murad, who is fully restored to health, is closely guarded.

ROUMELIAN TROOPS.

A telegram from Bucharest reports that the last Roumanian regiment has left there for Turn-Severin.

SERVIA AGAIN FERVENS.

A despatch from Belgrade says the Serbian authorities have been ordered to prevent the Russians from recruiting in the recently annexed territory.

AT CHATHAM.

It is reported from Chatham that a powerful iron-clad squadron will be immediately prepared to be in readiness for operations in the Baltic.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Troops are arriving at Bombay daily for embarkation. The first detachment will leave for Malta on April 29, and the second on May 1. They will not stop at Aden. Fifteen ships and twelve steamers have been engaged for the conveyance of the expedition, which will be conveyed by a man-of-war. Great excitement is manifested throughout India and the native troops are volunteering for service.

THE DECK OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been transferred to the command of the Black Prince, one of the Channel squadron now stationed at Malta.

IN THE EVENT OF CAPTURE.

"The critical state of the relations between England and Russia has caused the Liverpool Sailing Mutual Indemnity Association to enter into preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a special association to provide a fund for the payment of losses incurred by its members through the capture or destruction of their vessels by acts of war."

AWAY FROM DANGER.

Hobart Pacha has arrived in Paris. NO MORE RUSSIAN LOANS.

A number of German bankers, who were induced to meet at Berlin to consider the practicability of floating another Russian loan, have according to a despatch to the *Times* unanimously refused to engage in the work.

CENSORSHIP OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

The *Standard's* special despatch from Berlin states that the Russian press have been forbidden to report or comment upon political demonstrations, riots and local disturbances under pain of suspension.

CONDITION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

A despatch from Hamburg yesterday says that Prince Bismarck is in no danger from his malady, but his return to Berlin will be deferred.

THE POPE'S ENCUCICAL.

The passage in the Pope's encyclical, the issue of which was announced yesterday, regarding the civil power of the Church, is as follows:—"The hope of Italy and the world rest on the beneficent influence of the Holy See and on the intimate union of all the faithful with the Roman Pontiff. It therefore stands to reason that we should with all diligence do all in our power to preserve intact the dignity of the Roman Pontiff in order, before all things, to guard the rights and liberty of the Holy See."

THE CHURCH'S AUTHORITY.

"We shall never cease to insist that our authority be respected, that our Ministry and our power be left fully free and independent and that the position be reserved to us in which divine wisdom long ago placed us. It is no vain desire of dominion which moves us to demand the re-establishment of our civil power. We demand it because our duties and our solemn oaths exact it and because it is not only necessary to conserve itself the liberty of the spiritual power, but also because it is evident that when it is a question of the temporal dominion of the Apostolic See it involves the well being and safety of the whole human family."

INFORMING PICS ETC.

The Pope distinctly indorses the policy and sets of his predecessor, condemns civil marriages and denounces rejection of the authority of the Church, proclaiming that to be the cause of all existing evils, but in language of calmness and dignity, devoid throughout of any tone of offence or violence.

CALMNESS AND GOOD TEMPER.

The Encyclical contains no attack whatever upon the civil government of Italy, nor any mention, direct or indirect, of the House of Savoy.

WILL REMAIN IN ROME.

The Pope will not quit the Vatican during the summer.

THE COTTON OPERATIVES' STRIKE.

A telegram from Blackburn says:—"The breach between the cotton masters and operatives is widening. The country police were to-day called to Great Mar-

wood to protect a manufacturer who was confined in his house by an immense crowd, from which violence was feared."

MORE REDUCTIONS.

A largely attended meeting of private cotton employers and directors of spinning companies at Oldham yesterday resolved to reduce the wages of spinners five per cent.

FOUR MILLION SPINDLES.

The firms represented at the spinners' meeting in Oldham, yesterday, ran four million spindles. The meeting decided that each employer must follow his own course in regard to reduction of time.

POVERTY AND ITS SUPPRESSOR.

At Blackburn, 5,000 looms are working out of a total of 62,000. Pauperism is becoming manifest among the poorer classes of operatives, such as weavers, who are without strike funds.

PROBABLE STRIKE OF SCOTCH COLLIERS.

Three thousand miners met at Uddingston, Scotland, yesterday, and resolved to demand an advance of one shilling per day of the masters of all Scotch collieries, and if the demand is refused to strike work on the 24th of May.

WHERE WILL THEY "PLACE" IT?

The Spanish Council of Ministers has approved a proposal for raising a Cuban loan of 600,000,000 pesetas (\$100,000,000).

ROCHEFORT MARRIED.

Henri Rochefort was married at Geneva yesterday to Mile. Strebeling, a Swiss lady.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

A despatch from Madrid says that 8,000 soldiers will go to Cuba in the autumn.

A PLEASANT DAY.

The weather in London yesterday was fair.

AUSTRALASIA AND HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26, 1878.

The steamer City of Sydney brings the following intelligence:—In New South Wales rains had greatly improved the pasturage and crop prospects. Fifty gold seekers had sailed from that colony for New Guinea. In Victoria heavy rains had caused floods in the vicinity of Melbourne. A portion of the Yea-Yan reservoir had been carried away and considerable damage was reported. In South Australia a general rain had fallen.

Honolulu advices, per the steamer City of Sydney, state that the first rain of any consequence for eighteen months had fallen, removing the fears of a water famine in the city.

RIO GRANDE RAIDS.

INDIANS MOVING ABOUT, MURDERING AND RETALIATING—NARROW ESCAPE OF A CITIZEN—CHILDREN STOLEN BY THE SAVAGES—A PATHETIC LETTER TO GENERAL ORD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 26, 1878.

A gentleman living in Laredo writes the following letter, in reference to his experience in the late raids, to a San Antonio friend:

I had a very narrow escape in coming from the ranch. A party of Indians, composed of about a dozen men, but a short distance in my rear, tracking the buggy wheels, but they happened to meet two men in the brush, and they were killed. I was very fortunate in my escape, although at the same time I was ignorant of their being on my track. I had just arrived at the ranch when they reached there only a few yards behind me, when they met and killed an old man, killing and straggling.

They are still killing and stealing on this side of the river. They are armed with good horses. They were eight days in the country, and no troops nor any person would follow them, all being afraid and not certain of the number of Indians, who were divided into several parties.

STOLEN CHILDREN.

Mr. W. H. Steele, living near Fort Wadell, has written a most pathetic letter to General Ord, requesting him to use his influence to recover the two boys stolen by the Indians, for the recovery of whom he offers a reward of \$500. Mr. Steele's letter concludes as follows:—

Please, for the sake of a broken-hearted woman and in the interests of our common humanity, do what you can with these Mexican officials, so that the children may be recovered.

General Ord has had the letter printed in English and Spanish, and it will be put in the hands of all the officers, American and Mexican, on both sides of the river.

Besides carrying off Mr. Steele's children the raiders murdered his brother and all his shepherds, which is probably the fate of the boys.

ANOTHER RAID.

A despatch received to-day at headquarters from Fort Stockton at 10 A. M. says:—Twelve Indians were reported to have been seen near Lower Escudido, twenty miles from here, at night yesterday. At the suggestion of the guide I shall send him out this evening.

Another Indian raid is reported on the Northwest frontier. Raiders were seen to-day near Escudido, between Fort Concho and Stockton, where the mail rider was killed last week. These Indians are from the Fort Stockton reservation.

The Indians who captured horses and murdered fifteen persons last week near Laredo have made good their escape.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

A LADIES' RECEPTION IN THE PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1878.

The event of to-day in connection with the visit of President and Mrs. Hayes was the reception this evening at the Academy of Fine Arts, given under the direction of the committee of ladies, an especial compliment to Mrs. Hayes. The magnificent interior of the academy was beautifully decorated, the halls and grand staircases being perfect bowers of luxuriant exotics and fragrant plants.

From eight in the evening until midnight a line of ladies and gentlemen of the best society of the West End passed through the large saloon to pay their respects to the President and his lady. The ladies having charge of the affair were the following:—Mrs. John H. Halliwell, Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, Richard J. White, Miss McHenry, Mrs. George W. Childs, Mrs. Richard L. Ashmun, Mrs. Richard M. Caldwell, Mrs. George G. Meade, Mrs. Owen J. Wicker, Mrs. John L. Lippincott, Mrs. Robert H. Hare, Mrs. Henry C. Gibson, Mrs. George R. Justice, Mrs. Samuel Welch, Jr., Mrs. Henry Riddle, Mrs. Chapman Biddle, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Mrs. John C. Norris, Mrs. Anne R. Little, Mrs. Clara B. Cole, Miss Meredith, Miss Ruth Wright, Miss Fraser, Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Henry D. Walsh, Mrs. Joel J. Butler, Mrs. A. Dick, Mrs. G. C. Grate Heberton, Mrs. Charles H. Hart, Mrs. Henry C. Townsend, Mrs. Matthews H. Jones, Mrs. Henry Lewis, Mrs. J. F. Lacey and Mrs. Henry Dryden.

SENTENCED FOR MUTINY.

BRAZIL, April 26, 1878.

Eugene Flynn, who was brought here in Her Majesty's steamer *Thetys*, and charged with mutiny on the ship *Arcturion*, during the voyage from Philadelphia to Queenstown, pleaded guilty to a charge of disobedience to orders, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MUTINEERS HELD.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 26, 1878.

The colored mutineers of the American ship *Bengal* were brought before Commissioner Adams to-day for examination. Mr. Debonchasse, the British Consul, appeared for the mutineers, who are British subjects and were shipped at Liverpool. He claimed that the mutineers had applied the affidavit made by Mr. Southworth, who appeared for the Captain of the *Bengal*, insinuating that the case is just like that of the Orient mutineers, who were recently sent to the Penitentiary. The accused parties were held for their appearance before the Circuit Court.

M'INTIRE'S ARREST.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1878.

Harry A. McIntire, the Lake City, Colo., banker, who was brought here by Charles H. Tol, of New York, on the charge of embezzling funds at Lake City and under a warrant from the Governor of New York, was liberated to-day on a writ of habeas corpus, but was immediately re-arrested by the United States Commissioner on the charge of violating the banking law. He was held in \$10,000 bail to await the arrival from Colorado of documents bearing on his case. Tol was also arrested at the instance of McIntire for kidnapping, and gave bail in \$2,000. McIntire has been unable to secure bail.

FRANK STEWART SENTENCED.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 26, 1878.

Frank Stewart, who fired four shots at his friend Ted Ashmore, all of which took effect, on the evening of December 12, at East New Brunswick, pleaded guilty of atrocious assault, and was this morning sentenced by Judge Seader to four years in the State Prison. Ashmore has entirely recovered.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Smash-Up on the Richmond and Danville Road.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

A Passenger Train Battered by Freight Cars.

THE CASUALTIES.

One Man Killed and Five Wounded.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., April 26, 1878.

A serious accident, the result of neglect, occurred on the Richmond and Danville Railroad this morning. Train No. 3, for through passengers and mails, left Clover depot at seventeen minutes past four A. M., going south. Freight train No. 9, going the same way, left ten minutes later. At Pines Creek, three miles south of Clover, the passenger train stopped for the purpose of packing and cooling off hot boxes, notwithstanding the conductor and engineer knew the freight train was only ten minutes behind. Seven minutes elapsed before danger signals were sent back.

THE COLLISION.

Soon the freight train came lumbering along at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour, and seeing no signals in time to check up, ran into the rear car of the passenger train, which included a fine Pullman sleeping car. The sleeper was completely smashed, not a piece being left as large as a shingle.

THE CASUALTIES.

Every person on the sleeper was hurt. Fortunately only a few were in the car. U. E. Parker, druggist, of New York, had a hip broken and sustained internal injuries, of which he died.

B. F. Gravelly, a prominent citizen of Henry county, Va., jaw broken, head cut and completely scalped; also internal injuries. He is in a precarious condition.

E. P. ZENTENIEGER, of Patrick county, Va., badly cut about the head.

F. M. IRONMONGER, of Baltimore, general traveling agent of the Piedmont Air Line Railroad, cut about the head and otherwise bruised; not seriously hurt.

Mrs. MAX FISHER and little baby, of Macon, Ga., slightly hurt.

WILLIAM JONES (colored), porter of the sleeping car, knee knocked out of place and otherwise bruised.

These were the only persons in the sleeper. None of the passengers in the other cars were injured, except by being shaken and badly scared.

WHERE THE BLAME RESTS.

The railroad men were industrious in their efforts to get up the usual verdict, "No blame attaches." The conductor, George W. Lindsay, and Engineer Barwell Jones, of the passenger train, were derelict in their duty in not sending out danger signals at the right time.

The freight train was running at a rate of at least thirty miles per hour, when the rules of the company order freight trains not to go faster than fifteen miles an hour. Had the freight train been running at its proper speed and had the proper signals from the passenger train been sent back this accident could have been avoided, for it occurred in a straight run in the road of a mile and three-quarters length, and the smallest signal could have been seen in due time. Officers of the road are well aware that it is the habit of train men, especially freight men, to disregard the regulation speed and run as they choose, and rather encourage it.

SENDING MEDICAL AID.

A special train was sent up from Richmond by the railroad authorities with competent medical aid for the relief of the wounded. The wounded were all carried to Richmond on a special sleeper. This accident is attributable to the carelessness of the train men. The railroad men did all in their power to relieve the wounded, and are doing everything else that can be done to smooth over this reckless sacrifice of life and limb.

The wreck was removed and the track cleared at four P. M.

Mr. B. F. Gravelly, who is seriously wounded, is a tobacco manufacturer of large business and long standing, and is probably more widely known as such than any other man in the South.

George Street was the conductor and Thomas Butler the engineer of the lightning freight.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 26, 1878.

An unknown gray haired man, aged about fifty, five feet eight or nine inches in stature, walked to the centre of the new suspension bridge at ten o'clock this morning, and throwing off his coat and hat, jumped into the river. An envelope found in the pocket of the coat is addressed to "Edward M. Groat, Watford, 18, corner of 'B' & 'C' streets, New York." The body was not recovered.

SUICIDE OF A SEA CAPTAIN.

GLoucester, Mass., April 26, 1878.

The schooner *Ocean Ranger*, arrived here to-day, reports that yesterday morning Captain George Gerding, master of the vessel, committed suicide by shooting himself through the body with a shotgun. Cause unknown.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 27—1 A. M.

For Saturday, in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and rising barometer.

For the lower lakes and New England, easterly winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy weather, with fog or rain, possibly preceded by falling barometer in the former region.